

## STRIKE IS ON AND MANY THOUSAND MINERS OBEY THE STRIKE ORDER

**Estimated That 300,000 Men Are Out and  
Will Not Return to Work Until Their  
Demands Are Met—Operators in  
Some Districts Are Yielding**

Indianapolis, April 1.—Celebrating today the anniversary of the institution of the eight-hour day in the mines of the country, 300,000 bituminous coal miners faced an enforced holiday of unknown duration.

In many states two-year wage contracts expired last night at midnight and the miners quit the coal pits demanding that their new contract must provide for a wage increase of 3.55 per cent a ton, on screened coal and an equivalent increase or "run of mine" coal.

Conferences between the miners' organizations in the several districts and the corresponding operators or organizations have been arranged. Adjustment of the difficulty may be a matter of weeks or days. In the Brazil block coal district of Indiana, there will not be a suspension of work, for late yesterday the operators conceded the higher wage demand of the miners.

In Illinois and western Pennsylvania, where the powder question and that of which party shall pay the shot fires, enter the controversy, there probably will be a prolonged contest.

In hundreds of meetings, in large and small mine communities, where the people are dependent on the industry, assembled to listen to the speeches of union leaders the strike was the subject of discussion today.

The national officers and members of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, who had been in session at the hotel headquarters in this city, departed for their respective districts late last night.

President Lewis will speak today at Belleville, Ill., and will visit several other Illinois towns.

Mr. Lewis thus entered the "enemy's country," as he said before he left this city, meaning not that the 72,000 miners of Illinois were not his friends, but that several of their leaders, including the district president, John Walker, had antagonized his course since the opening of the miners' national convention in Indianapolis, on January 18th.

Returning to Indiana tomorrow, the miners' national president will visit the Ohio and western Pennsylvania districts next week. He will meet another of his vigorous opponents in Francis Feehan, president of the western Pennsylvania district where 50,000 men have quit.

The so-called new explosives demanded by the state laws of Pennsylvania break the coal so much finer than the old-fashioned black powder, the miners maintain, that a five cent wage increase means little to them if they are to be required to use the advanced method of bringing down the coal. Feehan, in the national convention here, declared that a wage increase of 20 per cent would only be fair, and that ten per cent must be the minimum.

President Lewis will next go into the Kanawha district of West Virginia, to advise the 10,000 striking miners there. This is the battle ground of unionism in the mines.

Secretary-Treasurer Edwin L. Perry today went to participate in the joint conference of Iowa miners and operators at Des Moines.

### EXPECT TO WIN OUT.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 1.—The miners of the Eleventh district will have little difficulty in obtaining a 5.55 per cent increase of wages, it was announced today. Offices of the operators association said the increase probably would be granted next Wednesday.

### Celebrating the Day.

St. Louis, April 1.—With all mines shut down because of the expiration last night of the wage contract, the miners today celebrated the anniversary of the eight-hour day. The biggest celebration was held at Belleville, Illinois.

Thomas L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was the principal speaker at Belleville. Other addresses were made by Seymour Steadman of Chicago and Adolph F. Germer, secretary and treasurer of district No. 6 of the United Mine Workers of Illinois.

President A. J. Morehead of the Illinois Operators' association today said he had not been able to arrange for the meeting of the joint scale committee of the operators and miners for next Monday. He has not heard from John Walker, the new president of the Illinois miners.

The miners will meet in Springfield next Tuesday to discuss means for it being held.

### Miners Walk the Streets.

Pittsburg, Kan., April 1.—From the appearance of the streets here today it was quite evident that no work was being done in the mines in this district. Hundred of miners walked about in holiday attire.

The feeling of the strikers here, that the present suspension will be only a short while, possibly thirty days. A thirty-day rest will not hurt them, the miners say, as the mines have been worked steadily for several months.

### Mine Workers Claim Victory.

Des Moines, Ia., April 1.—Iowa mine workers claim a victory as the result of the first joint wage conference, at

which the operators agreed to pay an advance of 5.55 per cent for men to man the mines during the suspension. The joint conference then adjourned at the request of the mine workers until Monday, April 11. The mine workers are organizing today.

**Non-Union Men Advanced.**  
Baltimore, April 1.—About 45,000 unorganized coal miners in Maryland, northern West Virginia and southern Pennsylvania received an advance of 5 per cent, according to an announcement made here today.

**WOMAN ON LONG WALK**

**She Is Proving Women  
Athletically Are the  
Equal of Men**

San Francisco, April 1.—In an attempt to cover the 165 miles between Burlingame, a San Francisco suburb, and Del Monte, in 55 hours, Miss Eleanor Sears of Boston, who began the journey yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, reached Morgan Hill at 10:55 last night after a tiring of 56 miles.

Though footsore and weary, Miss Sears refused to give up her jaunt and, after partaking of light refreshments, resumed the road.

This Marathon endeavor had its inspiration in a recent contest between two well-known San Francisco men over the same route. Miss Sears contends that women can be as efficient in athletics as men and in various sports here and in the east has made heroic efforts to prove her theory.

Fashionable Burlingame sacrificed its beauty sleep yesterday to speed Miss Sears' plying and a retinue of pacemakers and friends started with her. Miss Jennie Crocker, who is said to have a wager with the dauntless pedestrian on the outcome, followed on a bicycle.

Holding steadily to a good pace, Miss Sears reached San Jose, 42 miles distant, at 2:45 p. m., and there lunched and rested for two and a half hours. Continuing, she tramped throughout the afternoon and straight into the night. When Morgan Hill was reached her friends, alarmed at manifest evidence of her fatigue, begged her to give up the trial, but Miss Sears turned a deaf ear to all entreaties and pushed on.

**WORLD'S MARKETS**

**GOLD EXPORTS CAUSE  
WEAKENING OF STOCKS**

New York, April 1.—The execution of orders on hand gave the opening stock market today a brief semblance of activity. Dealings lapsed into dullness within a few minutes and price changes were narrow and irregular. New York Central rose 1. American Smelting declined 5/8.

Speculation became firm in tone, but there was not much increase in the volume of business, the buying running pretty generally to a few of the best known stocks. Consolidated Gas rose 2 and St. Paul, Texas & Pacific, American Car and Westinghouse Electric 1.

The beginning of Gold exports to London was followed by a sagging of prices, which placed the average level below last night. Great Northern Ore certificates and Northwestern rose 1. Illinois Central and Big Four fell 1/4.

Bonds were irregular.

**Chicago Livestock.**  
Chicago, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 1,000; market steady. Beeves, \$5.65 to \$8.60; Texas steers, \$5.00 to \$6.50; western steers, \$5.00 to \$7.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.35 to \$6.75; cows and heifers, \$2.80 to \$7.20; calves, \$8.00 to \$9.25.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 8,000; market 5c higher. Light, \$10.50 to \$10.82 1/2; mixed, \$10.55 to \$10.90; heavy, \$10.60 to \$10.90; rough, \$10.60 to \$10.70; good to choice heavy, \$1.70 to \$10.95; pigs, \$9.70 to \$10.55; bulk of sales, \$10.75 to \$10.85.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 3,500; market weak. Native, \$5.50 to \$9.50; western, \$5.75 to \$8.10; yearlings, \$3.25 to \$9.40; lambs, native, \$8.60 to \$10.25; western, \$9.40 to \$10.35.

**Chicago Produce.**  
Chicago, April 1.—Butter, steady; creamery, 22a26; dairy, 22a28.

Eggs—Steady; receipts, 21,822; at mark cases included, 18a20; firsts, 20; prime firsts, 21.

Cheese—Weak, daisies, 14a12; twins, 13a12; young Americas, 14 3/4 a15; long horns, 14 1/2 a15.

**Sugar and Coffee.**  
New York, April 1.—Sugar—Raw, steady, Muscovado 89 test, 35c; cen-

trifugal 96 test, 43c; molasses, sugar, 89 test, 26 1/2. Refined, quiet.  
Coffee—Spot, steady, No. 7, Rio, 8 3/4-13 1/2; Santos No. 4, 9 1/2.

### TWO FRENCHMEN FIGHT FATAL DUEL IN NEW YORK

New York, April 1.—Two Frenchmen fought a duel early this morning in a New York street, not far from the East Side water front. One of them was killed by a shot fired through his head. His adversary escaped, leaving no clue to his identity.

The street battle was seen, as far as learned, by only one witness, an automobilist, who was speeding down the street on his way to his uptown home. By the light of his automobile lamp, though two blocks away, he saw the two men step out from an alleyway, measure off a certain number of paces, and then turn quickly, revolvers in hand. There were three quick shots and one of the combatants fell. The other, throwing down his weapon, dashed back into the hallway and made his escape.

The automobilist quickly called the police, but the patrolmen found nothing but the corpse and the two revolvers. The dead man has not yet been identified.

### LAKE NAVIGATION OPENED OFFICIALLY AT MIDNIGHT

Chicago, April 1.—Lake navigation opened officially at the port of Chicago last midnight, and tonight the life-savers are again at their posts.

Because of the favorable conditions at the upper end of Lake Michigan, water traffic will begin at once. The present ice conditions at Sault Ste. Marie are unequalled, it is said, in the records of many years. From Whitefish bay to Detroit practically no ice remains, and marine men believe St. Mary's river already will permit of the passage of the biggest freighter on the lakes.

### LYNCH CALLS MEETING OF LEAGUE UMPIRES

Chicago, April 1.—President Lynch of the National league will gather together his umpires next week and put them through a few days of schooling in preparation for the coming season. Lynch has sent out notices to his men, one of which was received yesterday by Hank O'Day, who has been winning the reputation of being the best umpire in the league.

O'Day immediately made arrangements to leave for New York on Sunday to be on hand for instructions from the chief.

## PITTSBURG'S INDIGNATION

**Day Is Being Observed  
by the People of  
Smoky City**

Pittsburg, April 1.—What is known to the public at large as "All Fools' Day" is to Pittsburg "Indignation day" and to the forty thousand striking miners in this district "Mitchell day." The latter is in recognition of the services of John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers, in winning his fight, eleven years ago, for an eight-hour workday. The miners have always observed this day as a holiday, and have usually had so good a time that it has taken two or three days thereafter to get back to work.

Whether this year's breach in the negotiations for a new wage-scale and working agreement means a longer suspension, is a matter which troubled them little in their revelry today.

It is "Indignation day," as officially set by a civic committee for public condemnation of the graft disclosures, and a monster mass meeting for this purpose is to be held tonight at Exposition hall. It is concurrent with the expectation that today or tomorrow, at the latest, the grand jury will come out with the names of the men higher up in the graft scandals.

## RANCHER FOUND DEAD IN ROAD

Burley, Idaho, April 1.—A telephone message received in Burley this morning announced that Warren Richardson, a Cassia county farmer, who resided on a ranch near Almo, had been found dead in the road near Clear Creek, a small town just over the Idaho line in Utah.

On examination it was found that Richardson had been killed by the load of a shotgun fired at close range.

Richardson, in company with George Brackenbury, a son of ex-Sheriff E. D. Brackenbury of Cassia county, left Almo early Tuesday morning for Clear Creek, both men riding horses, and Brackenbury carrying a shotgun strapped to his saddle.

Late Tuesday afternoon the horse which Richardson had been riding returned alone to the ranch near Almo. His family became alarmed and immediately instituted a search which resulted in the body of the dead man being found early this morning.

Young Brackenbury had not been located up to last advice and his father left Almo this morning for Clear Creek, where an inquest is to be held.

Richardson was 60 years old, and

leaves a wife and several children. Brackenbury is a young man, and has a wife and two children. No differences are known to have existed between the two men, and the presumption is that they quarreled on the way home after becoming intoxicated at a resort at Clear Creek.

### AGED MAN STARTS FOR ENGLAND ON FOOT

Valdez, Alaska, April 1.—James Fish, aged 70, and a native of Manchester, England, started on a trip to his birthplace today with the intention of covering all the land portions of his journey on foot. He will go by boat to Santa Cruz Cal., where he will start his long walk across the continent, which will terminate at Boston.

After visiting Manchester, he will travel on foot across Europe, visiting the Philippines and return to Alaska by way of the Pacific. He has been a resident of Valdez ten years, during which time he has not been out of Alaska.

## CHANGES IN THE BILL

**Administration's Rail-  
road Measure Scarcely  
Recognizable**

Washington, April 1.—The administration bill stripped of many of its original features but still providing for the creation of a commerce court and the regulation of railway agreements, consolidations, securities, rates and routes, all as amendments to the interstate commerce law, was reported to the house today by the interstate commerce committee.

The bill was introduced by Representative Townsend of Michigan, January 10. The original measure was drafted by Attorney General Wickersham, who also is sponsor for several of the amendments made by the committee, but the measure contains as amendments liberal excerpts from the bill presented early in the session by Chairman Mann of the committee whose views are not in accordance with the administration, but who takes charge of the bill on the floor as committee chairman though personally opposed to many of its provisions.

Mr. Mann will ask the house, next Monday, to make the bill privileged, failing which he will seek suspension of the rules to expedite consideration. The majority report says:

"The Hepburn law of 1905 vastly improved the law providing for regulation of interstate railroad corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce and much enlarged the scope of the authority conferred upon the interstate commerce commission. Experience gained through execution of the law shows that some important matters which should be the subject of government control are not now within the scope of authority heretofore conferred on the commission."

"The original act to regulate commerce was exceedingly important, the Hepburn law was of still greater importance but the propositions involved in the substitute bill reported by your committee are of even greater importance. While they do not impose undue burdens upon the railways of the country or unduly interfere with the power of the railway managers for the proper operation of the roads, yet they do confer upon the shipping public, the investing public and the people at large benefits of tremendous value."

Referring to the commerce court, covered in the first three sections of the bill, the report says: "It is proposed to centralize the existing authority and jurisdiction of circuit courts in one commerce court but without enlarging such jurisdiction or authority. The present jurisdiction of the United States courts to set aside the interstate commerce commission order is hereby enlarged by many to be limited to the determination of jurisdictional facts and to the question of confiscation by the taking of property without due compensation."

An inhibition against purchase or lease of capital stock of a directly or substantially competitive railroad or water line is made in section 12, which also prohibits the same person serving on competing directorates. It permits any corporation desirous to acquire interest in another similar corporation to make a preliminary agreement and then to file a petition with the commerce court for permission to carry out the agreement.

The committee, however, is considering reporting a committee amendment to have the petition filed with the commission instead of with the commerce court.

Railway securities propositions are embodied in the concluding sections. They prohibit railroads from issuing any stock or bonds except upon application to the commission which is to specify the respective amounts of stocks, bonds, etc., authorized to be issued for the respective purposes to which the proceeds are to be applied and stating the price—their reasonable value—at which such securities may be sold. The commission is authorized to issue certificates of relation to stocks and bonds and to penalize officers or stockholders who assent to prohibited issues.

Common carriers are authorized to enter into agreements specifying freight classification and passenger and freight transportation charges, notwithstanding existing laws, including the Sherman anti-trust law, if a copy of the agreement in form and detail prescribed by the commission is filed with that body within 20 days after it is made and at least thirty days before the classification or charges go into effect.

The commission is vested with full authority in the matter and may suspend their taking effect.

The members are expressly prohibited from making any agreement of pooling or division of earnings, under

## STORMY SCENE DURING THE HEARING IN BALLINGER-PINCHOT INVESTIGATION

penalty. A long and short haul clause is embraced in the bill, prohibiting a greater rate for a shorter than a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, the shorter being within the longer, or from receiving a greater compensation as a through rate than the aggregate of local rates, though special exceptions are authorized.

Other sections of the bill enlarge the scope of complaints; authorize the commission to establish through routes and joint classification and rates, though exempting water traffic and street electric passenger railways not engaged in general freight business to call for reasonable facilities and to have representation in court proceedings, etc.

All of the minority members of the committee, in a separate report, oppose the commerce court, the change in the law requiring notice and hearings on restraining orders and the provision legalizing agreements among carriers if filed, even if not approved by the interstate commerce commission. Further, they think the commerce court should not be authorized to legalize consolidation by permitting the acquisition of one competing line by another.

They condemn the manner in which the bill was introduced. "The executive department having drawn bills and then selected sponsors to introduce them in each house."

They object to the repeal of the proviso in the act to regulate commerce which forbids the application of the act to interstate transportation.

With the exception of Mr. Sims and Mr. Russell, the minority condemn the provisions as to competing lines and stocks and bonds as an unwarranted interference with local authority and as calculated to operate in favor of established lines, discouraging new lines and preventing further development in sections that need more facilities.

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Mr. Todd said Christensen complained to him in December that the letters were missing. About this time copies of these missing letters began to appear in a weekly paper with the announcement that more were to follow.

During his cross-examination, Attorney Brandeis showed him some of Jones' daily reports, one of which said he had conferred with Todd in regard to criminal prosecution in the Christopher group.

"Didn't Mr. Jones have a conference with you at that time?" asked the attorney.

"No, sir; he may have dropped into the office to leave a letter. I said I had to look over the papers before giving an opinion."

"Can't you conceive a conference without giving an opinion?"

"I can conceive a good deal of Mr. Jones' testimony."

"What object would he have in making these reports, if he did not have the conference?"

"To show that he was working when he was not," retorted the witness.

"Well, what was he doing?"

Glavis was running around. "He was running around here and there, making daily reports."

"He presented this matter to you, didn't he?"

"Yes, but not fully; not so fully as he ought to have done."

The cross-examination as to a letter Glavis had written to the department at Washington, urging criminal prosecution in certain cases, soon led the committee into a quarrel which lasted nearly an hour and brought out anew the strength of the partisan feeling which has grown up.

Attorney Brandeis read a copy of the Glavis letter which he said had come from the files of the forestry service.

"That letter was never sent," commented Mr. Todd.

"How do you know that?" demanded Brandeis.

Chairman Nelson asked Mr. Brandeis if there was anything to show that the letter had been sent.

"There is no direct evidence," replied the attorney.

"But it is the letter Glavis testified he never sent," persisted the chairman.

"It is the letter which this witness says Mr. Glavis testified he did not send," retorted Mr. Brandeis.

**Chairman Nelson's Action.**  
Attorney Vertrees read the Glavis testimony in which Glavis said he did not send the letter because he heard Commissioner Denpet of the land office was coming to Seattle and he could talk it over with him. As Mr. Vertrees concluded, Chairman Nelson turned to Mr. Brandeis and said:

"You knew that; why did you conceal that fact? Why didn't you tell the committee?"

"Mr. Chairman," shouted the attorney in a voice which could be heard far down the corridors, "I object strenuously to the statement that I have attempted to conceal anything. My course has been such before this committee that such a statement is absolutely improper and ought to be withdrawn."

Rep. Graham (Dem.)—"I move that the chairman be directed to withdraw that remark."

Rep. James (Dem.)—"I second the motion."

Chairman Nelson—"I won't withdraw it."

Rep. Graham—"I insist that my motion be put."

Rep. McCall said he did not think it necessary as he did not think Mr. Brandeis had attempted to conceal anything or to deceive the committee.

Rep. James said it was recognized that an attorney should have the widest latitude in cross-examination and that Mr. Brandeis' ought not to be jerked up."

Rep. Graham—"This is not the first time that the chairman has, by inference, reflected upon Mr. Brandeis. I insist that my motion be put."

Rep. Madison acted as peacemaker with some success. He said he thought the chairman's remark was made hastily and he did not sym-

**Chairman Nelson Charged by Members of the  
Committee With Displaying Prejudice in  
Favor of the Ballinger Side—Partisan  
Feeling Manifests Itself**

Washington, April 1.—The Ballinger-Pinchot hearing went on today with Secretary Ballinger's counsel in charge of the presentation of evidence. The taking of testimony in behalf of the cabinet officer began last Saturday afternoon after Attorney Vertrees had made his opening statement that much of the testimony against Mr. Ballinger would be shown to be false. The address sharply criticized James R. Garfield and Gifford Pinchot for their share in the attack on the secretary.

Elmer E. Todd, United States district attorney at Seattle, was the first witness. Mr. Todd contradicted certain statements by Special Agent H. L. Jones, when he was testifying for the Ballinger side.

Mr. Jones testified that he had advised against criminal action in the Alaska cases "because Judge Hanford was constitutionally opposed to land fraud trials generally," was absolutely false.

Mr. Vertrees asked Mr. Todd if he had been consulted some time ago, regarding a possible prosecution against Glavis for letters missing from his office when he turned it over to his successor, Christensen. It is claimed the letters afterward were found in a box belonging to Glavis.

Mr. Todd said Christensen complained to him in December that the letters were missing. About this time copies of these missing letters began to appear in a weekly paper with the announcement that more were to follow.

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thize with it. At the same time, he continued, it must be understood that the chairman spoke as an individual and did not represent the opinions of the committee.

**Peace Restored.**  
"We are standing before the country in this controversy," continued Mr. Madison, "and if anybody is biased or partial it is being written by the newspapermen. Every member of the committee must stand upon his record. What the chairman says is his personal view, except when he makes an announcement with the result of a vote."

Mr. Brandeis said that in view of Mr. Madison's statement he was willing to allow the record to stand.

Senator Fletcher moved that Mr. Graham's motion be amended to read that the chairman's remark did not reflect the view of the committee. Rep. Olmstead moved that the whole matter be laid on the table.

A roll call was demanded on this motion and the motion was adopted by a vote of 6 to 3.

The ayes were